

PATERILO, G.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Distribution of plum varieties on the plot. Zashch. rast. ot vrad.
i bol. 6 no.3:41-42 Mr '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Moldavia--Plum--Diseases and pests)

PATERILO, G.A., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk

"Diseases of fruit crops" by M.I.Dement'ev. Reviewed by G.A.
Paterilo. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.5:63 My '63.
(MIRA 16:9)
(Fruit—Diseases and pests)
(Dement'ev, M.I.)

PATERILO, G.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Preventing canker in dwarf apple trees. Zashch. rast. ot vred.
1 bol. 5 no. 8:31-33 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moldavskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sadovodstva,
vinogradarstva i vinodeliya.
(Apple--Diseases and pests)

PATERILO, G. A.

Paterilo, G. A. "Red Leaf Spot of Plums and Measures for Its Control," Shornik -sot
Moldavskoi Plodo-Vinogradnoi Opytnoi Stantsii, no. 1, 1950, pp. 125-140. 93.6 1973

So: SIRA - Si-90-53, 15 Dec 1953

PATERILO, G. A.

Paterilo, G. A. "Spraying Against Downy Mildew (*Plasmopara viticola*) in time of Grape
Blooming," Sbornik Rabot Moldavskoi Plodo-Vinogradnoi Opytnoi Stantsii, no. 1, 1963,
pp. 36-37. 93.6 1973

So: SIRA - Si-90-93, 15 Dec 1993

PATERILO, G. A.

Paterilo, G. A. "Effect of Agro-ecological Conditions on the Development and Destructiveness of Eca Disease (*Storium hirsutum*) of Grapes," Sbornik Rabot. Mokdovski Plodo-Vinogradnoi Opytnoi Stantsii, no. 1, 1950, pp. 72-81. 93.6
#73

So: SIRA - Si-90-53, 15 Dec 1953

PATERILO, G. A.

Paterilo, G. A. "Effectiveness of Control Measures Against Pests and Diseases of Orchards in Azerbaidzhan," Ito i Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za 1935 goda, 1936, pp. 554-556. pp. 194-195.
#23.92 1541

So: SIRA - Si-90-53, 15 Dec 1953

"Summer Spraying of Seedling Gardens to Combat
Black Canker," *Trudovik* 1950, No. 3

Mikrobiologiya, vol. 11, No. 1, 1961.
60-11-11601.

Atkins, A. A.

"Autumn Spraying of Citrus Trees," lined 11-11
vino-tradarstvo Moldavii, 1955, No. 1.

Mikrobiologiya, 1954, No. 3, 141.
R-4-21435.

PATERILO, G. A.

27256. PATERIL, G. A.-- O primeneni travyopol'noy sistemy v plodovinogradnykh nasazhdeniyakh. Vinodelie i vinogradarstvo moldavii, 1949. No. 4, s. 25-27.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 30, 1949

PATERILO, Vitaliy, uchenik 5-go klassa "B"

New bird. Iun. nat. no.3:22 Mr '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Srednyaya shkola No. 34, g. Kishninev.
(Pigeons)

PATERILOV, G.S.,

S. S. PISKAREV, Teoriya i Prakt. Met. No. 11, 40-5 (1977)

POLAND

PATEROK, Norbert, inz; PILARCZYK, Henryk, mgr.

Central Laboratory, Coke-by-products Works, (Centralne Laboratorium
Zakladow Koksochemicznych), Blachownia Slaska, near Kedzierzyna,
(for both).

Warsaw, Chemia analityczna, No 6, November-December 1965, pp 1227-1231.

"Resolution and determination of xylene isomers and other alkylbenzenes
by the gas chromatography method."

PATES, M.M.

Cancerogenous properties of pyrolygenous tars from petroleum. Arkh.
pat., Moskva 13 no.3:86 May-June 51. (CIMI: 21:1)

1. Of the Laboratory of Occupational Neoplasms (Head--Prof.I.M.Ney-
man), Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Director
A.A. Letavet, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR)
Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

PATES, M.M.

Modification of riboflavin excretion in urine in normal rats following the administration of rat sera recovered from malignant neoplasms [with summary in English]. Vop.pit. 17 no.6:29-32 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (sav. - dots. M.M. Pates) Arkhangel'skogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(VITAMIN B₂ in urine,

eff. of blood serum isolated from tumor-bearing rats (Rus))

(NEOPLASMS, blood in,

eff. of serum isolated from tumor-bearing rats on urinary vitamin B₂ (Rus))

Index, M.M.
PATES, M.M.

Blastomogenic effect of pyrolyse tars from petroleum. Trudy AME
SSSR 21 no.4:157-163 '52. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Iz laboratorii professional'nykh novoobrazovaniy (zav. - prof.
Z.B.Smelyanskiy) Instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy (dir.
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Ietavet) i laboratorii
onkologii (zav. - cheln-korrespondent AMN SSSR porf. L.M.Shabad)
Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy morfologii (dir. - akademik
A.I.Abrikosov)

(CARCINOGENS,

petroleum tars)

(PETROLEUM PRODUCTS,

tars causing cancer)

(TARS, effects,

petroleum tars, carcinogenic action)

PATES, M.M.; PAVLENKO, S.M., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

Excretion of riboflavin in the urine in malignant neoplasms. Vop.pit. 12 no.
4:19-23 JI-Ag '53. (MIRA 6:10)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii I ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.
2. Institut gigiyeny truda i prof. zabolevaniy Akademii meditsinskikh nauk
SSSR, Moscow. (Tumors) (Urine) (Riboflavin)

PATEV, Em.

Hemodialysis in the Soviet Union. Khirurgiia (Sofia) 16
no.10:955-958 '63.

1. Institut za spetsializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite,
Sofia, katedra po urologiia. Rukovoditel na katedrata: prof.
A.Chervenakov.

*

CHERVENAKOV, A.; PATEV, Em.; KARAPANOV, M.

Acute renal insufficiency in septic abortion and delivery
and its treatment using extracorporeal hemodialysis (artificial
kidney). Akush.Ginek.3 no.3:13-20 '64.

PATEV, Em.

A case of hepato-renal syndrome; recovery with the use of the artificial kidney. Khirurgia (Sofia) 17 no.3:356-359 '64.

1. Iz Katedrata po urologia, Institut z spetsializatsia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite, Sofia.

PATEV, Em.

Multiple hemodialysis with an artificial kidney with the aid of Scribner's Teflon arterio-venous anastomosis (Scribner's bypass). Suvr. med. (Sofia) 15 no.3:36-37 '64

*

PATEV, Em.

Henodialysis and its possibilities. Suvr. med. 14 no.8:37-45
'63.

(KIDNEY, ARTIFICIAL)
(ACUTE RENAL FAILURE)

CHERVENAKOV, A.; PATIV, V.

Current views on the problem of nephrology. Sov. med.
(Sofia) 16 no.9:515-522, '65.

1. Katedra po urologia (rukovoditel - prof. A. Chervenakov),
Institut z opetsialisatsiia i usuvuzhenstvuvane na lekarite,
Sofia.

BULGARIA

PAIEV, Em. [affiliation not given].

"Hemodialysis and its potentialities."

Sofia, Sovremenna Meditsina, Vol 14, No 8, 1961, pp 37-45.

Abstract: The author reviews the history and development of the "artificial kidney" in cases of severe renal deficiency on the basis of foreign scientific literature. The author reports that eight patients out of 12 suffering from such deficiency after childbirth or abortion in his Bulgarian experience were treated with the "artificial kidney" and that only one died, but he acknowledges that mortality will be much higher when combined with certain other diseases such as pancreatitis.

Five Soviet-bloc and 13 Western references of recent date.

1/1

PAIEV, EVEL

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239

Birds in Bulgaria. English summary, illus., bibl.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

ATV RY, ...

[illegible]

...the ...

100

BELYAYEV, V.G.; VEDERNIKOV, I.I.; GONCHAROV, V.N.; PATEYEV, A.Kh.;
RUMYANTSEVA, M.B., red.; FORMALINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Using high-frequency current for defrosting frozen sprat
briquets] Defrostatsiia briketov morozhenoi kil'ki tokom
promyshlennoi chastoty. Moskva, Izd-vo zhurnala "Rybnoe
khoziaistvo" VNIRO, 1962. 21 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Sotrudniki Kaspiyskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo in-
stituta morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii, Astrakhan'
(for Belyayev, Vedernikov).

PATYEV, A.Kh. (Astrakhan')

**Fishing for sprats in the Caspian Sea. Priroda 45 no.5:102-104
My '56. (MLRA 9:8)**

**1. Kaspiyskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo insti-
tuta rybolovstva i okeanografii.
(Caspian Sea--Sprats)**

PATEYEV, A.M., MALTY, F.V.,

Caviar

"Increasing labor productivity in packlar caviar." *Syb.khoz.* 28, no. 6, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, OCT. 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

NIKONOROV, Ivan Vasil'yevich; LATEYEV, Abdulla Khakimzhanovich;
LANDA, N.G., red.

[Pump fishing of saury using light and current] Lov saury
nasosom s primeneniem sveta i toka. Moskva, Fishchevaia
promyshlennost', 1964. 28 p. (MIRA 17:12)

—

A-U 3066 Inst for J. series Fisheries (Criminology) (U.N.R.O)
1a. SARMINO-Otonasos Ocdealeste VINO
(Katonian Branch of TNRRO)
U. Aptosgi, 1/2, Tallin

Personnel: L. A. Pannak, M. M. Toom,
Savvinov-Lavriakos Otdelenie VNRO
(Latvian Branch of VNRO)
M. Maleta Bendelich, I. Alka

This station is to a considerable degree occupied with Atlantic salmon studies; it also has a technological division.

Publication: Izvyedy skory Otdeleniya VNIRO (Vol. 2 in 1957).

Personnel: I. K. Danilovskaya, M. N. L'vov (head)
G. A. Nikolaev, A. N. Pokrovskaya, P. M. Porokhina,
L. A. Vinetskaya, K. I. Yudanov.

2. Isaenko-Kapilevskii N. I. Institut Morskovo Rybnogo Khozaystva i Okeanografii (Caspian Research Institute for Marine Fisheries and Oceanography) Plotsarskaya, 1, Astrakhan

WTRD up to 1936 or so this was known as the Caspian Piliat Station. It derives originally from the Azerbaikhan Biological Institute which was founded in 1914. Apparently it does not have its own public relations department. I am not listed above under WTRD may now be associated with Imphel. Listed above under WTRD are various scientific institutions, including study of Caspian species and management methods, research on Geer and Finkling birds, fish diseases, technology of processing, pond fisheries, sturgeon hatcheries, etc.

Personnel: T. V. Asarkova, V. N. Ballaeva, L. P. Gertsov
 G. M. Karanchuk, P. H. Doroshin, G. E. Ermov, K. A. Kulikov
 A. A. Maslin, I. I. Smirnov, A. A. Stepanov, T. K. Neolitsina
 V. A. Nikonorov, A. D. Pichayev, S. A. Tatarskiy, K. A. Tsvetkov
 I. I. Tsvetkov, B. G. Vashchinsky, I. K. Vorobkov,
 V. A. Zakharenko, V. A. Zakharenko, V. A. Zakharenko

Капитал has two branches elsewhere:

2a. Azerbaidzhanское Отделение Каспийского
(Azerbaijan Branch of KASPIIRO)
Завотделная, 16, Блок 9

РЕВОЛЮЦИОННО-БОЛШЕВИЗМ. В. М. ДУДКИНА.

2b. Саратовское Отделение КазПИРО
(Saratov Branch of KaspIRO)
САРАТОВ

28

501; Canada, Dept of Intel Def., ITD, D 9236, 10th Jan 61, Conf. #187 and Report on visit to Moscow & Leningrad Jan 29-Feb 12, 1960, by R.D. Fisher & H.S. Richter. In compiling this list of affiliations for Soviet in Fisheries & Aquatic research a number of journals were examined. The affiliation of the author of each paper was usually given (though in some cases it was necessary to guess), and these names are included in the list, along with the names of the journals; the acronym used in the latter being marked by an asterisk.

Пате́ев, М.А.

VEDENEYEVA, N. Ye.; PATEYEV, M. A.

Use of benzidine reaction for the analysis of monothermite-type clays. Dokl. AN SSSR 100 no.4:771-774 P '55.
(MIRA 8:6)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk i Institut kristallografi
Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Monothermite)

GURINOVICH, G.P.; PATEYEVA, M.V.; SHUL'GA, A.M.

Study of the luminescence spectra of photochemical transformations
of porphyrins. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.6:777-781 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Photochemistry) (Porphyrins--Spectra)

PATEYUK, G.M.

Pateyuk, G. M. -- "An Investigation of High-Frequency Discharge in a
Metric and Decimetric Range." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Moscow State U,
Moscow 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Fizika, January 54)

SO: SUM 164, 22 July 1964

PATEYUK, G. M.

USSR/Physics - High-frequency discharge

FD-1052

Card 1/1 Pub. 146-12/25

Author : Dzherpetov, Kh. A., and Pateyuk, G. M.

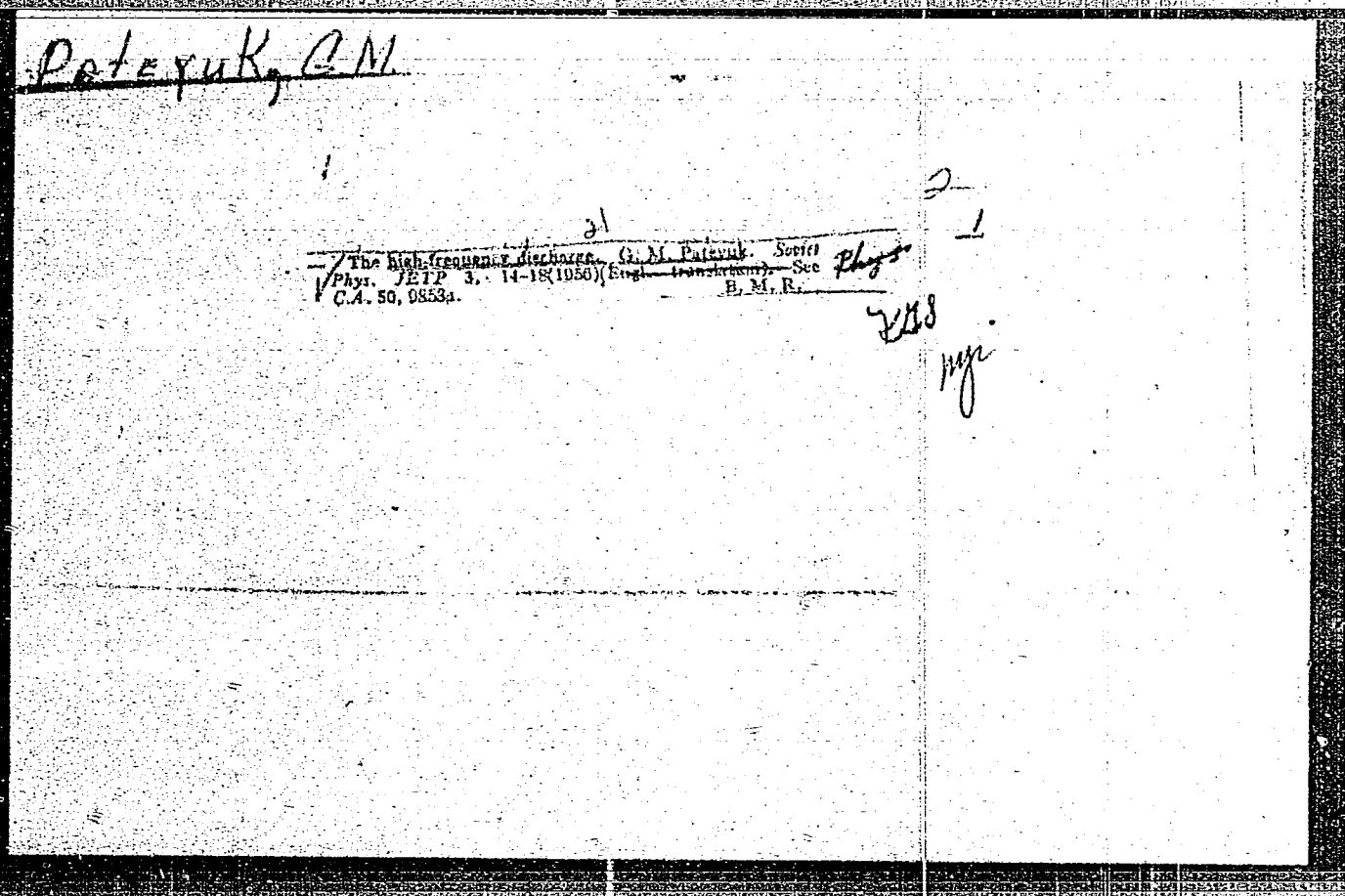
Title : Investigation of high-frequency discharge by the method of sondes

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 20, 343-351, March 1955

Abstract : The authors compare the existing sonde methods in the investigation of high-frequency discharge in He, Ne, Ar, and H₂. They discuss the distortions of a discharge which arise during the introduction into the high-frequency discharge of additional electrodes, namely counter-sondes. They investigate the distribution of temperature, concentration of electrons and space potential along the axis of the discharge tube, and also the dependence of these quantities upon the pressure of the gas and high-frequency field strength in the external electrodes of the discharge tube. The authors thank L. A. Rosnovskaya for the measurements, and Prof. N. A. Kaptsov, and A. A. Zaytsev for their interest. Seven references, one USSR (B. Biberman and L. Panin, Zhur, tekhn. fiz., 1, 12, 1951).

Institution: Moscow State University

Submitted : March 6, 1954



PATEYUK, G.M.

Effect of the angle of incidence, size of the dust particle,
and dust concentration in the flow on the degree of abrasive
wear. Trudy TEIIIZHT 34:41-49 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

PATEYUK, G. M.

The high-frequency discharge. G. M. Pateyuk (Moscow State Univ.). *Zhur. Eksp. i Prikl. Fiz.* 1960, 1, 1000.

The dependence of the ignition and operating potential in A, Ne, and H on the gas pressure and geometry of the discharge space has been investigated in the frequency range from 57 to 500 Mc. It was found that the boundary conditions on the electrodes and walls of the discharge tube significantly influence the ignition and operating potential. With increase of the alternating field frequency from 57 to 500 Mc. the ignition and operating potential pressure dependence curves for H, A, and Ne shift towards higher potentials, whereas the minima of these curves shift towards higher gas pressure. A range of crit. frequencies has been found for H: within this range the ignition potential is practically independent of the gas pressure as the field frequency is changed. The results of this investigation agree with the conclusions of the diffusion high-frequency discharge theory.

A. P. Kozlov

Don

PATEYUK, G. M.

"The Role of Boundary Conditions in the Formation and Maintenance of High Frequency Discharges."

paper presented at Second All-Union Conference on Gaseous Electronics, Moscow, 2-6 October '58.

PATEYUK, G.I.

24.3/30 66702
 Granovskiy, V.L., Luk'yanov, S.M., Spivak, G.V. and
 Siretenko, I.G.
 Report on the Second All-Union Conference on Gas
 Electronics
 PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol. 4, No. 8,
 pp. 1339-1358 (USSR)

I.M. Bogdanov and N.G. Goyal'skiy - "New Data on X-ray
 Radiation During Pulse Discharges"
 V.A. Ertshov and N.M. Bulovskiy - "Investigation of the
 emission of the electron radiation in powerful gas discharges
 in chambers with conducting walls."
 N.A. Borikunov et al. - "Investigation of the Gas Discharge
 in a Cylindrical Chamber."
 S.M. Onozato et al. - "A Turn of Plasma in Transverse
 Magnetic Field."
 I.G. Kasyayev - "Data on the Division of a Cathode Spot
 on Mercury in a Low-pressure Arc" (see p. 1289 of the
 Journal).
 A.G. Rohanov (England) - "A New Theory of the Cathode Spot"
 (see p. 1295 of the Journal).
 V.A. Ertshov - "Positive Column in a Hydrogen Discharge
 With Stationary and Pulse Loads."
 I.G. Ertshov and A.A. Ikhud - "Current Distribution on
 the Surface of Electrodes in Electric Pulse Discharges."
 L.S. Ryk - "Some Properties of Gas Discharges in Low-voltage
 in Helium Counter."
 G.I. Gletova and V.M. Granovskiy - "Comparison of the
 Initial De-ionization in the Isotopes of Hydrogen (H
 and D)."

L.A. Alon'zina communicated some results on the pre-breakdown
 current pulses at low pressures.
 M.Ye. Vasil'yeva and A.A. Zeytsev - "Charge-density
 Distribution Waves in Cylindrical Plasma."
 A.A. Zeytsev and A.A. Vasil'yeva communicated some information
 on the physical phenomena in gas-discharge plasmas.
 B.G. Rezhitskiy - "The problem of the determination
 of the energy of fast ions in gas discharges."
 B.G. Rezhitskiy and V.D. Shafranov - "Theory of a High-
 temperature Plasma Stripling."
 The fifth section was presided over by N.A. Kaptegor and
 dealt with high-frequency currents in gases. The following
 papers were read:
 V.Ye. Golant - "Formation of Ultra-high Frequency Pulse
 Discharges in Inert Gases."
 V.Ye. Golant - "Influence of the Boundary Conditions on
 the Formation and Maintenance of High-frequency Discharges."
 B.G. Rezhitskiy et al. - "Investigation of a Self-maintained
 Ultra-high Frequency Pulse Discharge and the Process of
 its Development."
 G.M. Zaslavskiy and G.S. Solntsev - "Some Results of the
 Investigation of the Formation of Low-pressure High-
 frequency Discharges."
 G. Markman (USA) - "Conductivity of Weakly Ionized
 Plasmas."

A.A. Kuz'mukov - "The Conditions of Transition From
 High-frequency Corona Discharge to Atmospheric Pressure."
 V.Ye. Golant - "The Relationship Between the Character-
 istics of the Ultra-high Frequency Current and the Direct
 Current in Gas Discharges."
 B.G. Rezhitskiy et al. - "Investigation of the conduc-
 tivity of the plasma in the window of a resonance discharge
 tube."
 S.M. Levitskiy and L.P. Shashurin dealt with the
 applicability of the probe method to high-frequency
 discharges (see p. 1238 of the Journal).
 The paper by V. Ye. Mitnik et al. was devoted to the
 investigation of the ultra-high frequency plasma by
 means of the Stark effect.
 G.S. Solntsev et al. dealt with the problem of electric
 fields in a high-frequency discharge at low pressures.
 Ye. Bekasov of Romania read a paper entitled "High-
 frequency Discharges in Methane".
 The work of the sixth section was devoted to the problems
 of plasma and its radiation; the section was presided
 over by V.A. Ertshov. The following papers were read:
 V.A. Ertshov - "New Methods of Probe Methods of Plasma
 Investigation."
 V.I. Drobosov - "Oscilloscopic Measurements in Plasmas."
 V.A. Slonimov and A.G. Mikhlin - "Investigation of the
 Movement of Plasma by Means of a Mass Spectrometer of
 the Ionized Time."
 A.V. Belyaev - "A New Oscillation Mode in a
 Plasma."

RUSANOV, V.T.; GUR'YEV, I.D., master; KOCHENKOV, V.V., osmotrshchik-avtomatchik; SUKINOV, S.I., osmotrshchik-avtomatchik; SEMENIKHIN, N.A., osmotrshchik-prolazchik; MALYGINA, N.A., slesar'-avtomatchik; MANTAK, A.I., inzh.-tekhnolog; MALOV, G.A., instruktor; POTAPOV, A.L., mashinist elektrovoza; KOVRIZHKIN, N.P.; PATEYUK, I.L., starshiy inzh. po tormozam

Discussion of Boiko and Senderov's article "Is there a need for emergency braking boosters on freight trains?" Elek.i tepl. tiaga 5 no.12:26-27 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Punkt tekhnicheskogo osmotra stantsii Magnitogorsk Yuzhno-Ural'skoy dorogi. 2. Nachal'nik punkta tekhnicheskogo osmotra stantsii Magnitogorsk Yuzhno-Ural'skoy dorogi (for Rusanov). 3. Depo Tuapso Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi (for Potapov). 4. Starshiy revizor sluzhby lokomotivnogo khozyaystva Moskovskoy dorogi (for Kovrizhkin). 5. Sluzhba vagonnogo khozyaystva Moskovskoy dorogi (for Pateyuk). (Railroads--Brakes)

1ST AND 2ND COPIES										3RD AND 4TH COPIES									
PROCESSING AND PRESERVATION NOTES																			
Electrodeposition of chromium from potassium dichromate baths. II. In presence of sulphate and acetate. S. R. PATRAN and S. HUSAIN. III. In presence of borate. M. A. ALI and S. HUSAIN (J. Chemical Univ., 1968, 6, 9-13, 19-27; cf. B., 1967, 3000).—II. $K_2Cr_2O_7$ baths containing 0.12M H_2SO_4, 1.0M $KHSO_4$, or 0.5M $AcOH$ give uniform, white, and tenacious deposits of Cr with current efficiencies of 9-44, 6-54, or 14-29%, respectively. As no deposit of Cr is obtained with K_2SO_4 and hardly any with $NaOAc$, it is concluded that Cr is deposited only in presence of H^+. III. No Cr is deposited in presence of borates; satisfactory deposits, but with a current efficiency of only 1%, are obtained in presence of high $[H_2BO_3]$ (1.5M) at 40°. Pb anodes produce the same results as Pt anodes. D. F. R.																			
ADDITIONAL METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION FROM DIVISION - FROM DIVISION																			
1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000																			

Patgova

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General Division - Congresses. Sessions.
Conferences.

A-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 91.
Author : Patgova
Inst :
Title : The National Conference of Virologists in Smolenitsy
Orig Pub : Biologia, 1956, 11, No 4, 239-242.
Abst : No abstract.

Card 1/1

PATH, R.G.; AREF'YEVA, T.V.

Application of derived polarography. Sbor. nauch. trud.
Gintsvetmeta no.18:60-68 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Polarography)

WASILEWSKI, Ludwik; PATHY, M.S.V.

Influence of electroosmosis in electroreduction processes. III.
Electroreduction of glucose. Rocz chemii 34 no. 5: 1409-1412 '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Department of Electrochemical Technology, Silesian Polytechnical
University, Gliwice.

(Glucose) (Electroosmosis)

WASILEWSKI, Ludwik; PATHY, M.S.V.

Influence of electroosmosis in electroreduction processes. Pt.2.
Electrosynthesis of hydroxylamine. Roczniki chemii 34 no.3/4:1131-1134
'60. (EEAI 10:3)

1. Department of Electro-Chemical Technology, Silesian Technical
University, Gliwice.
(Electroosmosis) (Hydroxylamine)

PATIANI, G. V. (Cand. Tech. Sci.) and CHERNOBYL'SKIY, I. I. (Dr. Tech. Sci.)

"Results of Investigations on the Heat Transfer Co-efficient when Boiling Freon 12 in large Volume on Horizontal Tubes."

report presented at sci and tech session on Heat Exchange during Change of Aggregate State of Matter (by Comm. on High Steam Conditions, Power Inst. AS USSR and Inst. Thermal Engineering, AS Ukr SSR) Kiev, 23-28 Sep 57.

Power Inst. Acad. Sci. Georgian SSR (for Patiani)

GRIGORIU, Gh., dr.; APATEANU, Vl., dr.; TEITEL, P., dr.; POPOVICI, C., dr.
PATICA, Cornelia, dr.

Thalassemia with intra-erythrocytic corpuscles (Heinz bodies).
Med. intern. 15 no.12:1489-1494 D'63.

1. Lucrare efectuata la Centrul de hematologie din Bucuresti
(director prof. C.T.Nicolau).

*

ROMANIA

GRIGORIU, Gh., MD; APARIN, Vl., MD; ABRAHAM, P., MD; PATICA, Cornelia, MD.

Center for Haematology, Bucharest (Centrul de hematologie din
Bucuresti) - (for all); Director: Professor C. T. Nicolau.

Bucharest, Medicina Interna, No 12, Dec 63, pp 1489-1494.

"Thalassaemia with Intraerythrocytic Corpuscles (Heinz'
Corpuscles)."

PATIEJUNAS, K.

Let us look at ourselves. p. 43

MUSU GIROS (Mislų ikio ir misko pramonės ministerija ir Gėtos apsaugos
komitetas prie Ministrų tarybos)
Vol. 8, Aug. 1959
Vilnius, Poland

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) IC, Vol. 9, no.1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

PATIK, L.

Testing the C 501 type of concrete mixer. (Supplement) p. 75.

INŽENÝRSKE, STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictví) Praha, Czechoslovakia.
Vol. 7, no. 7, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 5, no. 11, Nov. 1959
Uncl.

FEVZNEB, V.K. ...

Don't ...
depart ...
no.5:1a-1 ...

1. Vnesom ...
torskii inst ...
promyshlennost ...

②

Decomposition of procaine preparations. Gabór Vastagh and Eva Zölner (Natl. Hyg. Inst., Budapest). *Pharm. Acta Heb.* 27, 33-43(1952). -The following method for the detn. of procaine (I) is described: Make alk. a soln. contg. 0.02-0.04 g. novocaine in 1-8 cc. with 2-3 drops of 10% NH_4OH , and ext. the I and the decompos. product, diethylaminoethanol, with five 15-cc. portions CHCl_3 . Shake out the combined CHCl_3 exts. with 10 cc. H_2O to which 1 drop of NH_4OH has been added and again ext. the water soln. with CHCl_3 . Filter the CHCl_3 soln. through a defatted cotton plug into a flask contg. anhyd. Na_2SO_4 , evaporate off the CHCl_3 to 0.1 its original vol., add 10 cc. 0.02 N H_2SO_4 , expel the remainder of the CHCl_3 on a H_2O -bath, and titrate the cooled soln. with methyl red as indicator against 0.02 N NaOH . The bound acid includes the I as well as the diethylaminoethanol. The latter is removed by steam distn. and detd. in the distillate by titration. The results are tabulated for 15 combinations. Results indicate that I reacts easier with pentoses than with hexoses and least with oligosaccharides. H. M. Burlage

Analysis of essential oils. Jeanne Patin and Michel Vignau. *Ind. parfum.* 5, 127-31(1950). -Detailed methods for detg. the following characteristics are given: solvent content of the oils, yield of absolute from concrete, volatile fractions of absolutes and concretes (methods of Naves and Sebretay, *C.A.* 31, 8824; 32, 456; 34, 3018), alk. content by isolation as esters of phthalic, boric, benzoic, succinic, or chloroacetic acids or by formation of solid complexes with either CaCl_2 or Na , ester, ether, and hydrocarbon contents. B. A.

PATIN, S.A.; POPOV, N.I.

Purity of yttrium isolated from the carbonate sediments of
seawater. Trudy Inst. Okean, 79, 31-33 '65. (MIRA 18.2)

L 36-125-66 EMT(m)

ACC NR: AR6012430

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0001/65/000/020/E064/E064

AUTHOR: Patin, S. A.

TITLE: Determination of the content of strontium-90 and cesium-137 in sea water

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 20E117

REF SOURCE: Sb. Gidrofiz. i gidrokhim. issledovaniya. Kiev, Nauk. dumka, 1965, 68-81

TOPIC TAGS: isotope, isotope separation, strontium, cesium, sea water

ABSTRACT: The process of determining the content of Sr^{90} and Cs^{137} in sea water has a number of characteristics stemming from the very complex composition of salts in sea water and from the small amount of these isotopes under various conditions of global pollution. The Sr^{90} and Cs^{137} concentration depends upon various precipitation reactions. Carbonate precipitation with a preliminary addition of NH_4Cl is the most acceptable method of concentrating Sr^{90} . Separation of Cs^{137} from sea water is most frequently done by using cobaltinitrites or phosphomolybdates. Most of the known methods for determining Sr^{90} and

Card 1/2

L 36375-66

ACC NR: AR6012430

carbonate concentrates are laborious and quite complex because they are based on the nitrate method of separating Cr from large quantities of Ca. The actual handling of a large number of samples has shown the method to be unfit for large-scale rapid analyses. The most simple and convenient procedures are those that do not require separating Sr from Ca, and where the content of Sr is determined by the daughter isotope Y^{90} . The separation of Y^{90} from the carbonate of sea water is easily accomplished by precipitating the hydroxide. The latter method was tested on a large number of samples taken from the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans. [Translation of abstract] [KP]

SUB CODE: 08/8

ms
Cord 2/2

L 55012-65 ENI(1)/EWI(m)/EWA(h) GH

ACCESSION NR: AP5016220

UR/0213/65/G05/003/0458/0462
551.464;546,42(260)

AUTHOR: Patin, S. A.

12
B

TITLE: Regional distribution of strontium-90 on the surface of the world ocean

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 5, no. 3, 1965, 458-462

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive fallout¹¹, oceanic radioactive fallout¹², strontium 90 fallout/Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean

ABSTRACT: A new study of the distribution of strontium-90 on the surfaces of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans combines earlier data (from 1954) with 1960--1961 information and, for purposes of comparison, all available information (to 1962) on its distribution on continental surfaces. Calculations of atmospheric fallout of Sr⁹⁰ on oceanic surfaces are tabulated (see Table 1 of the Enclosure) and show that the fallout in the northern Atlantic and Pacific is three times that in the southern parts of these oceans. General conclusions drawn from this investigation are as follows: 1) the ratio of Sr⁹⁰ in

Card 1/3

L 55012-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016220

the surface waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is essentially the same as that of the total fallout on the oceans; 2) the amount of Sr^{90} in the surface waters of the Indian Ocean is much greater than anticipated from global fallout; 3) the average time Sr^{90} remains in the surface layers of the Atlantic and Pacific is less than 3.5 years; 4) the effect of the horizontal motion of water in the surface layers on the geographical distribution of Sr^{90} during global fallout causes some smoothing of Sr^{90} extremums in oceanic surfaces but does not destroy the general distribution trend; and 5) if no further contamination takes place, one-half of the Sr^{90} should be eliminated from the surface layers of the oceans approximately every two years. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 1 figure, and 3 formulas. [ER]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 01Aug64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ES, NP

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 008

ATD PRESS: 4027

Card 2/3

L 55012-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016220

ENCLOSURE: 01

Table 1. Atmospheric fallout and Sr^{90} residues in the surface waters of the world ocean at the end of 1961

Oceanic areas	global fall-out Σ global		local fall-out Σ local	Res. in layer 75 m. Σ		Σ global Σ local	
	mcu/km ²	meu		mcu/km ²	meu	yr	yr
Atlantic Ocean							
60°-0° N. Lat.	17.2	0.70	0	6.2	0.25	2.8	3.5
0°-60° S. Lat.	5.5	0.22	0	2.0	0.08	2.8	3.5
Indian Ocean							
20°N. Lat-60° S. Lat.	5.6	0.35		6.0	0.40	0.9	
Pacific Ocean							
0°-0° N. Lat.	11.8	0.77	4	19.1	1.24	3.0	3.0
40°-40° S. Lat.	4.3	0.27		6.7	0.42		

gac
Card 3/3

POPOV, N.I.; PATIN, S.A.; POLEVOY, R.I.; KONNOV, V.A.

Strontium 90 in the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Report No. 2:
Surface waters of the central area, 1961. Okeanologiya 4 no.6:
1026-1029 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

PATIN, S.A.

Possibilities of using tritium for studying dynamic processes
in the ocean and atmosphere. Trudy Mor.gidrofiz.inst. AN URSR 28:
99-101 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

L 47076-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m) TW
ACC NR: AT6028953 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2566/66/082/000/0005/0015

AUTHOR: Popov, N. I., Patin, S. A., Polevoy, R. M., Konnov, V. A.

ORG: none

19
TITLE: Strontium-90 in the Pacific Ocean

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut okeanologii. Trudy, v. 82, 1966.
Issledovaniya radioaktivnoy zaryaznennosti vod mirovogo okeana
(Investigations of radioactive contamination of waters of the oceans),
5-15

TOPIC TAGS: strontium , radioactive contamination, ocean radioactiv-
ity, ocean property, oceanographic ship / Vityaz oceanographic ship

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the results of determinations of Sr⁹⁰ concentration in the deep waters of the central Pacific at the end of 1961 during the 34th cruise of the Vityaz. The vertical distribution of Sr⁹⁰ was determined along 162 E long, and 176, 154, and 140 W long from 18 S lat to 15 N lat. The levels at which samples were taken includes practically the entire water spectrum of the ocean from the surface to the bottom. Common regularities in the vertical distribution of Sr⁹⁰ in the Pacific Ocean were determined, and the t.

Card 1/2

L 47076-66

ACC NR: AT6028953

total amount of Sr⁹⁰ beneath the surface of the ocean in the region investigated was estimated Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

[LB]

SUB CODE: 08,18/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 mt

L 02460-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m) GW
 ACC NR: AT6028957 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2566/66/082/000/0032/0034
 AUTHOR: Patin, S. A.; Aleksandrov, A. V.; Orlov, V. M.
 ORG: none *42*
 TITLE: Strontium-90 *19* on the Atlantic Ocean *12* surface in the second half of 1961 *B+1*
 SOURCE: * AN SSSR. Institut okeanologii. Trudy, v. 82, 1966. Issledovaniya radioaktivnoy zaryaznennosti vod mirovogo okeana (Investigations of radioactive contamination of waters of the oceans), 32-34
 TOPIC TAGS: *RADIOISOTOPE,* nuclear radiation, strontium ~~88~~, ocean radioactivity, radioactive fallout, radioactivity / *ATLANTIC OCEAN*
 ABSTRACT: The article deals with the results of determinations of Sr⁹⁰ concentration in the surface waters of the Atlantic Ocean during the 11th cruise of the R/V Mikhail Lomonosov. It was found that the concentration of Sr⁹⁰ in September—November 1961 was the same as observed in previous years. No significant changes in Sr⁹⁰ concentration in the surface layer of ocean, related to latitude, were found in either hemisphere. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [LB]
 SUB CODE: 18, 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/

Cord *1/12C*

L 05031-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m) GD/QW

ACC NR: AT6031239

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0001/0020

AUTHOR: Popov, N. I. ; Patin, S. A. 17
L+1

ORG: none 1

TITLE: Basic characteristics of the global distribution of strontium-90 on the surface of the world ocean (1960-1961)

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Doklady, 1965. Osnovnyye cherty global'nogo raspredeleniya strontsiya-90 na poverkhnosti Mirovogo okeana, 1960-1961 gg., 1-20

TOPIC TAGS: strontium, fallout, strontium 90, ocean strontium concentration, world ocean strontium concentration

ABSTRACT: The patchiness of the global distribution of strontium-90 on the surface of oceans and seas cannot be explained by uneven fallout from the atmosphere. Studies showed that it may be due to the peculiarities in the exchange processes in the surface layer of the waters. The present state of oceanic contamination is characterized by a higher concentration of strontium-90 in the northern hemisphere than in the southern. In comparision with surface conditions

Cord 1/2

L 05031-67

ACC NR: AT6031239

prevailing in the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans in 1961, there has been no redistribution in the concentration of strontium-90 through the exchange of waters across the equator. In comparison with other oceanic waters on the same latitude, the contamination of the Pacific by strontium-90 is much greater. The mean concentration of strontium-90 on the surface of the Indian Ocean is between that of the Pacific and Atlantic, and exceeds the theoretical amount computed on the basis of the global distributions of the density of atmospheric fallout of strontium-90. Closed and shallow seas show increased strontium-90 contamination in the surface layer in comparison with open oceanic waters on the same latitude. The average level of the concentration of strontium-90 in the surface layers varies differently with time in the different seas. The concentration of strontium-90 in the surface layers of the Atlantic Ocean remained practically unchanged between 1954-1961. This is probably due to the fact that the amount of strontium-90 precipitated from the atmosphere is equalized by the diffusion of this isotope into the ocean depths. In the Pacific the concentrations of strontium-90 during the period 1960-1961 was considerably lower than in the preceding years. Nevertheless, it was still higher than in the Atlantic and Indian oceans. It appears that this is the result of surface "spreading" of contaminated waters and by radioactive fallout in adjacent areas. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [Authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 021/ OTH REF: 014/

Card 2/2 *pla*

ACC NR: AT6028959

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2566/66/082/000/0042/0055

AUTHOR: Popov, N. I. (Candidate of chemical sciences); Patin, S. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: World-wide strontium 90 distribution on ocean-water surfaces

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut okeanologii. Trudy, v. 82, 1966. Issledovaniya radioaktivnoy zaryaznennosti vod mirovogo okeana (Investigations of radioactive contamination of waters of the oceans), 42-55

TOPIC TAGS: contamination, oceanology, ocean water, strontium 90, *STRONTIUM, RADIOISOTOPE, OCEAN PROPERTY / ATLANTIC OCEAN, PACIFIC OCEAN, INDIAN OCEAN*

ABSTRACT: The present article deals with the geographic distribution of Sr^{90} on the surface of the Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic Ocean and on the surface of some seas, determined from known data on the concentration of Sr^{90} in the surface waters. The concentration of Sr^{90} in the surface layer of the oceans and seas apparently undergoes noticeable fluctuations; however, every region may be characterized by certain mean values of Sr^{90} concentration. Based on their degree of contamination, the oceans fall in the following order: Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific. The waters of the Northern Hemisphere are characterized by a higher Sr^{90} concentration than the waters of the Southern Hemisphere. The seas have higher contamination in comparison with the waters of the open ocean at the same latitudes. An accumulation of Sr^{90} in the surface layer of oceans is significantly smaller than the rate of Sr^{90} deposition

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6028959

from the atmosphere. The Sr^{90} concentration in the surface layer of oceans remained practically constant during the last ten years. The one exception is the Pacific ocean, where exceptionally high concentration of Sr^{90} were detected in the form of a local contaminated area after nuclear tests on the Pacific Islands. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 021/ OTH REF: 014

Cord 2/2

ACC NR: AT6028956

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2566/66/082/000/0024/0031

AUTHOR: Popov, N. I. (Candidate of chemical sciences); Orlov, V. M.; Patin, S. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Strontium-90 in the deep waters of the Indian Ocean

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut okeanologii. Trudy, v. 82, 1966. Issledovaniya radioaktivnoy zaryaznennosti vod mirovogo okeana (Investigations of radioactive contamination of waters of the oceans), 24-31

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear radiation, strontium 90, ocean radioactivity, radioactive fallout, radioactivity, *STRONTIUM, RADIOISOTOPE, OCEAN PROPERTY / INDIAN OCEAN*

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the results of determinations of Sr^{90} concentration in the deep waters of the Indian Ocean in 1960—1961. The surveyed area covers a rough triangle from $19^{\circ} 15' N$, $65^{\circ} 56' E$ to $39^{\circ} 24' S$, $71^{\circ} 19' E$ to $8^{\circ} 10' S$, $104^{\circ} 39' E$. A table is given which shows the measurement results for 11 stations and 33 samples. Sr^{90} was found everywhere within the whole stratum of water in the ocean from the surface to the bottom, and graphs are presented showing Sr^{90} concentration (along the meridian) between $40^{\circ} S$ and $10^{\circ} N$ (8 stations) and the vertical distribution. The Sr^{90} budget under a unit surface area of the Indian Ocean was estimated to be

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6028956

100 kgcm/km². The probable causes of the comparatively high contamination of the Indian Ocean are discussed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [LB]

SUB CODE: 08,07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 001

Cord 2/2

ACC NR: AT6028961

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2566/66/082/006/ 672/6596

AUTHOR: Patin, S. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Forms of existence and migration of artificial radioisotopes in sea water

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut okeanologii. Trudy, v. 82, 1966. Issledovanie radioaktivnoy zaryaznennosti vod mirovogo okeana (Investigations of radioactive contamination of waters of the oceans), 72-90

TOPIC TAGS: isotope, sea water, zirconium, niobium, ruthenium, *Radioisotopes*

ABSTRACT: Data are considered on the means of entering and existence of artificial radioisotopes and their natural carriers sea water. The characteristic groups of the radionuclides are distinguished in accordance with the peculiarities of their physical state and in connection with the regularities of their migration within the ocean. The hydrological factors are of primary importance in the distribution of Sr^{90} and of Cs^{137} in the ocean. The isotopes of rare-earth elements of zirconium, niobium, and ruthenium migrate both in active forms and as components of ocean sediments. The isotopes of iron, manganese, and zinc take an active part in the biocirculation process. Orig. art. has: 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 029

Cord 1/1

PATINA, S. M.

USSR/Medicine - Psoriasis

Jul/Aug 52

"Review of the Article Data on the Virus Etiology of Psoriasis, by A. M. Krichevskiy, P. V. Mikhailova, V. I. Myrzina, S. M. Patina, A. I. Pokhil, A. S. Nalbat," (Prof B. S. Yablenik, Frunze, reviewer)

Vest Vener i Derm, No 4, pp 30, 31

Describes an exptl infection of animals with psoriasis serum. Lab findings confirmed the author's assumption that a disorder in the lipide metabolism is a diathesis factor leading to the appearance of a complex of symptoms in a rabbit closely resembling psoriasis of man. On the basis of exptly work and clinical observations, the author assumes that a filterable virus is the causal agent of psoriasis.

PATINI, V. P.; Kraft, M. Ya.

" Concerning the Nature of Certain Modification of Red Phosphorus. 2. Halogen-Containing Forms of Red Phosphorus"

Sb. Statey po Obshchey P Khimii. Izd-vo AN SSSR, M. -L., Vol 1. 1953. 703-721.

Investigated the modifications of phosphorus containing bromine and iodine (I) as prepared by the polymerization of white phosphorus (II). The Br₂-containing (I) was prepared by boiling (II) in PBr₃, and the iodine-containing (I) was prepared by photopolymerization of a solution of (II) in PBr₃ in the presence of iodine. When the iodine-containing forms of (I) were reacted with methyl magnesium iodide, phenyl magnesium bromide, and ~~di~~ diethyl zinc, a partial exchange of iodine atoms with organic radicals was accomplished. Oxidation of these alkyl derivatives with nitric yielded the corresponding alkylphosphonic acids. From this, the author concludes that the halogen-containing forms of (I) are polymers of phosphorus in which the halogen atoms occupy a terminal position. (RZhKhim, No 3, 1955)

SO: Sum-No 345. 7 Mar 50

PATTONA, A.H.,

L. D. MORTIMER, Plymuk. Z. Sogletunior 9, 303-14 (1936)

PATIOCHA, A. M.

The sputtering of thermoelectron cathodes in the gaso-
tron discharge. N. D. Morgulis and A. M. Patiocha. *J.*
tech. Phys. (U. S. S. R.) 7, 1175-88 (1937); *Chem.*
Zentr. 1938, II, 2317; cf. *C. A.* 31, 6002; 33, 7630.
The principles involved in the establishment of a condition
of equil. on the oxidized cathode in the gaseous discharge
are discussed. By use of special precautions to assure a
const. concn. gradient, deactivation curves for the sput-
tering of W wire having a ThO_2 coating with Hg ions at
abs. temps. of 2050, 2130 and 2220° and pressures of 0×10^{-4}
and 2.7×10^{-3} mm. were detd. to test the theoret-
ically developed equations. The agreement was qualita-
tively satisfactory but not quantitatively so. This lack
of quant. agreement is due to the impossibility of main-
taining a sufficiently const. concn. gradient, to the lack of
accurate knowledge of the effective temp., and to the
complicated course of the process under study.
M. G. Moore

SOLLOGUB, V.B.; GALUSHKO, P.Ya.; VOPIIKIN, A.A.; PATIOKHA, A.M.

On certain factors influencing the rate of propagation of elastic vibrations in rocks. Dokl. AN SSSR 113 no.1:82-85 Mr-Apr '57.

(MLRA 10:6)

1. Geologicheskii institut Akademii nauk USSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.V. Shuleykinym.

(Seismic waves)

1ST AND 2ND COPIES										3RD AND 4TH COPIES									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
The sputtering of thermoelectron cathodes in the gas-iron discharge. N. D. Morgulis and A. M. Patkoche. <i>J. Tech. Phys.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 7, 1175-88(1937). <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1938, II, 2317; cf. <i>C. A.</i> 31, 6962; 33, 7639. The principles involved in the establishment of a condition of equil. on the oxidized cathode in the gaseous discharge are discussed. By use of special precautions to assure a const. concn. gradient, deactivation curves for the sputtering of W wire having a 10% coating with Hg ions at abs. temps. of 2050, 2130 and 2230° and pressures of 10^{-5} to 10^{-4} and 2.7×10^{-4} mm. were detd. to test the theoretically developed equations. The agreement was qualitatively satisfactory but not quantitatively so. This lack of quant. agreement is due to the impossibility of maintaining a sufficiently const. concn. gradient, to the lack of accurate knowledge of the effective temp., and to the complicated course of the process under study. M. G. Moore																			
ASD S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
19000-170000										19000-170000									
19000-170000										19000-170000									

PAULSON, A. A.

U. S. AIR FORCE, SPECIALIST 1. Commission, 1936, 9 (4), 316

PATIOCHA, A. M.

N. D. MORGULIS, Physikal. Z. Sovietunion, 1936, 9, 304-316

SOLLOGUB, V.B.; GALUSHKO, P.Ya.; VOPIIKIN, A.A.; PATIOKHA, A.M.

Propagation speed of longitudinal elastic waves in rocks and
dependence of the speed on the static load and moisture. Trudy
Inst. geol. nauk AN URSR. Ser. geofiz. no.2:130-137 '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR.
(Elastic waves)

PATOKHA, A.M.

AUTHOR: SOLLOGUB, V.B., GALUSHKO, P.YA., VOPILKIN, A.A., PA - 2653
PATOKHA, A.M.

TITLE: On Certain Factors Influencing the Rate of Propagation of Elastic Vibrations in Rocks. (O nekotorykh faktorakh, vliyayushchikh na velichinu skorosti rasprostraneniya uprugikh kolebaniy v gornykh porodakh, Russian).

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 1, pp 82 - 85 (U.S.S.R.)
Received: 5 / 1957 Reviewed: 6 / 1957

ABSTRACT: The present paper investigates one of the most important factors influencing the velocity of layers, namely the static stress of higher layers. For the study of the connection between the velocity and static stress the authors carried out measurements of velocity rock samples which were subjected to different pressures. In laboratory investigations of the propagation of longitudinal elastic vibrations an impulse supersonic seismoscope was used. From the laboratory investigations discussed here and from the results of seismic observations in drill holes the following inferences can be drawn: The static stress of higher layers influences the properties of the different dispositions considerably. The higher the stress, the higher is the propagation velocity of elastic vibrations in rock. If the rock resembles a perfect elastic body, velocity depends only upon static stress and not upon geological processes

Card 1/2

HARAGUS, St.; PATIU, I.; UZA, Gh.; VLAICU, R.; SCHIOPU, I.

Arterial pumping in therapy of chronic arterial obliterations in the extremities and its theoretical significance. Rev. st. med., med. int., Bucur. 6 no.2:93-104 Apr-June 54.

1. Clinica 1-a medicala, DMF Cluj
(EXTREMITIES, blood supply
arterial obliteration, ther., arterial pumping, method
& results)
(THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS
extremities, ther., arterial pumping, method & results)
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, compl.
arterial obliteration of extremities, ther., arterial
pumping, method & results)

PA 1 Lu, 2.

RUSSIA/Rumania and Animal Physiology. Blood

7-4

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65082

Author : Daciu I., Iancu An., Marcutiu V., Neulander A., Potiu E.
Inst : Rumanian Academy
Title : A Study of the Serum Proteins and Protein Fractions in
Cystrophic Infants. I. The Effect of Feeding Acidified,
Protein-enriched Milk.

Orig Pub : Dal. stint. Acad. RFR. Sec. med., 1956, 8, No 3, 749-762

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

18

BACIU, I.; IANCU, A.; MARCUTIU, V.; NEULANDER, A.; PATIU, Z.

Studies of blood proteins and protein fractions in dystrophic infants. I. Effect of acidulated protein-enriched milk in the diet. Bul. stiint., sect. med. 8 no.3:747-762 July-Sept 56.

1. Comunicare prezentata de academician Gr. Benetato in Sesiunea generala stiintifica a Academiei R.P.R., in sedinta din 30 iunie 1955.

(INFANT NUTRITION DISORDERS, ther.

acidulated protein-enriched milk in inf. dystrophy,
eff. on blood proteins)

(MILK, ther. use

acidulated protein-enriched milk diet in inf.
dystrophy, eff. on blood proteins)

(PROTEINS, ther. use

protein-enriched milk in inf. dystrophy, eff. on
blood proteins)

ACC NR: AP0020090

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/66/000/006/0126/0129

AUTHOR: Paliy, R. G.

ORG: Nikolayev Regional Hospital no. 3, Zhidachev Rayon, L'vov Oblast
(Nikolayevskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa No. 3)

TITLE: Results of phage typing of pathogenic staphylococci isolated from carriers
at an industrial plant

SOURCE: Zh mikrobiol, epidemiol i immunobiol, no. 6, 1966, 126-129

TOPIC TAGS: carrier state, phage typing, staphylococcus infection, resistant
staphylococcus, *BACTERIAL DISEASE*, *BACTERIOPHAGE*, *PATHOGENESIS*

ABSTRACT:

Pathogenic staphylococci were discovered in 211 of 460 workers at a
Nikolayev cement plant. Of the 271 strains isolated from these workers,
176 strains were resistant to antibiotics, but 209 of the strains were
sensitive to staphylococcus bacteriophages. These were grouped by phage
typing into four groups.

[W.A. 50; CBE No. 10]

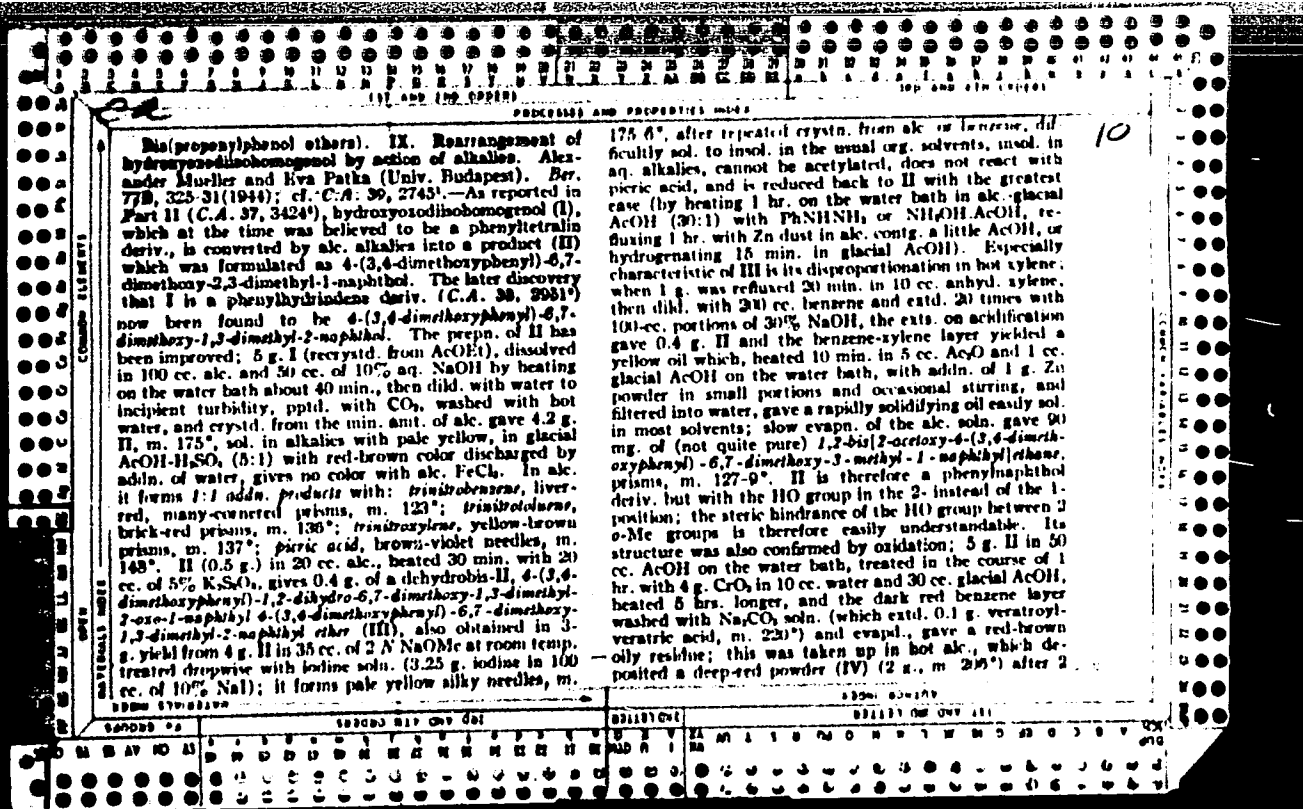
SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 08Dec65/ ORIG REF: 016/

Card 1/1

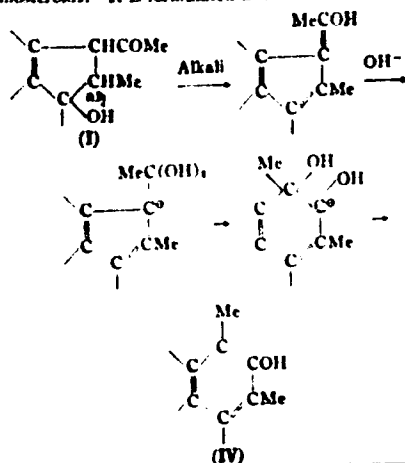
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The ascorbic acid of paprika. I. Determination of ascorbic acid by means of 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol titration. Barna Györfy and Eva Patka (Hungarian Biol. Research Inst., Tihany, Hungary). *Majyar Biol. Kiseletészet Munkái* 10, 278-280 (1942). — The ascorbic acid (I) loss on storage of a pure soln. and from paprika exts. is lower in a soln. of metaphosphoric acid prepd. from water distd. twice in Jena glass app. than in a similar acid soln. prepd. by water distd. once from a Cu still. In solns. by phosphoric acid solms. at 70-80° gives less I; no more is obtained even with hydrolysis with HCl. In such solms. of I in metaphosphoric acid a slower irreversible oxidation takes place simultaneously with the reversible oxidation. Enzymic dectms. showed that the re-tion of oxidation. Enzymic dectms. observed in ripe duction of 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol caused by I. Pure paprika fruits is almost exclusively caused by I. Pure solms. of I showed a 50% loss in 20 days with water distd. in Cu containers and in 45 days with water distd. in glass vials. In plant tissues of the same I content with these vials, waters gave the same losses in 5 and 15 days, resp./distd. waters gave the same losses in 5 and 15 days, resp./No reason was found to assume the presence of any I bound to proteins in the investigated Hungarian paprika types. Treatment of paprika exts. with preps. from cucumber contg. I oxidase eliminated the reducing effect of the exts. The reduction of 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol is exclusively caused by the I of paprika exts. 60 references. II. Ascorbic acid content of various types of paprika. Barna Györfy. *Ibid.* 297-312. — Twenty varieties of Hungarian paprika were grown under the same conditions. The ascorbic acid (I) was 100-107, 109-188, 203, resp., in unripe, half-ripened, and totally ripened fruits, the content of unripe being designated as 100. So-called tomato paprika showed a decrease of I during ripening. I values ranged from 187.5 to 372.3 mg. % mean values about 230-290 mg. %. I contents of soft overripened fruits were lower than ripe ones. Green-red and green-yellow fruits showed no differences in I in parts pigmented differently. Uninjured fruits seem to preserve the original amt. even for 5 months. Slight chilling had no effect but after thawing the formation of dehydro-I began. The dehydro-I of unripe and ripe fruits was generally about 10-12% of the total I content. The total I values were unequal in subsequent years but this may be deemed a characteristic factor of variety. No correlation could be found between I and pigments of the carotenoid of flavone types. The relative amounts of I are, however, correlated in some fruits to the size of fruits, varieties with smaller fruits generally showing higher contents than those with large fruits. As varieties with smaller fruits generally have thinner fruit walls, it seems possible that a relation exists between fruit-wall thickness and I in a reverse correlation. István Finály

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hrs.; the filtrate, after another 24 hrs., deposited 0.7 g. of 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxy-5,6-dimethoxy-2-methyl-1-hydrindenone (V) (Part VIII), m. 150°. Recrystn. of IV from alc. or CHCl₃-EtOH gave brown-red needles of 6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-6,7-dimethoxy-3-methyl-1,2-naphthoquinone, m. 216-17°, sol. in alc. NaOH with dirty-green color. This ring contraction of the naphthoquinone (IV) to the hydrindenone (V) on further oxidation is interesting; it probably occurs through the 3,4-di-HO deriv. (not isolated) of IV. V is also obtained in 0.6-g. yield from 1 g. III in AcOH with CrO₃. This work shows that the action of alkali on I consists, not in simple dehydration, as originally believed, but also in a ring expansion corresponding to the conversion of 17-hydroxy-20-oxosteroids into 17-oxo-17a-methyl-17a-hydroxy-D-homosteroids. It is formulated as follows:



1,2-dimethyl-2-naphthyl ether (III), also obtained in 3 g. yield from 4 g. II in 35 cc. of 2 N NaOMe at room temp. treated dropwise with boiling soda. (3.25 g. boiling in 100 cc. of 10% NaOH); it forms pale yellow silky needles, m. 175-6°, after repeated crystn. from alc. or benzene, difficultly sol. to insol. in the usual org. solvents, insol. in aq. alkalis, cannot be acetylated, does not react with picric acid, and is reduced back to II with the greatest ease (by heating 1 hr. on the water bath in alc.-glacial AcOH (30:1) with PhNH₂ or NH₄OH-AcOH, refluxing 1 hr. with Zn dust in alc. contg. a little AcOH, or hydrogenating 15 min. in glacial AcOH). Especially characteristic of III is its disproportionation in hot xylene: when 1 g. was refluxed 20 min. in 10 cc. anhyd. xylene, then dild. with 200 cc. benzene and extd. 20 times with 100-cc. portions of 30% NaOH, the cats. on acidification gave 0.4 g. II and the benzene-xylene layer yielded a yellow oil which, heated 10 min. in 5 cc. AcOH and 1 cc. glacial AcOH on the water bath, with addn. of 1 g. Zn powder in small portions and occasional stirring, and filtered into water, gave a rapidly solidifying oil easily sol. in most solvents; slow evapn. of the alc. soln. gave 100 mg. of (not quite pure) 1,2-bis[2-acetoxy-4-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-6,7-dimethoxy-3-methyl-1-naphthyl]ethane, prisms, m. 127-9°. II is therefore a phenyl-naphthol deriv. but with the HO group in the 2- instead of the 1-position; the steric hindrance of the HO group between 2 o-Me groups is therefore easily understandable. Its structure was also confirmed by oxidation; 5 g. II in 50 cc. AcOH on the water bath, treated in the course of 1 hr. with 4 g. CrO₃ in 10 cc. water and 30 cc. glacial AcOH, heated 5 hrs. longer, and the dark red benzene layer washed with Na₂CO₃ soln. (which extd. 0.1 g. veratroyl-veratric acid, m. 220°) and evapd., gave a red-brown oily residue; this was taken up in hot alc., which deposited a deep-red powder (IV) (2 g., m. 206°) after 2 hrs.; the filtrate, after another 24 hrs., deposited 0.7 g. of 3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxy-5,6-dimethoxy-2-methyl-1-hydrindenone (V) (Part VIII), m. 150°. Recrystn. of IV from alc. or CHCl₃-EtOH gave brown-red needles of 6-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-6,7-dimethoxy-3-methyl-1,2-naphthoquinone, m. 216-17°, sol. in alc. NaOH

10 continued

with dirty-green color. This ring contraction of the naphthoquinone (IV) to the hydrindone (V) on further oxidation is interesting; it probably occurs through the 3,4-di-HO deriv. (not isolated) of IV. V is also obtained in 0.5-g. yield from 1 g. III in AcOH with CrO₃. This work shows that the action of alkali on I consists, not in simple dehydration, as originally believed, but also in a ring expansion corresponding to the conversion of 17-hydroxy-D-homocorticoids into 17-oxo-17 α -methyl-17 β -hydroxy-D-homocorticoids. It is formulated as follows:

The reaction scheme shows the conversion of a steroid (I) to a hydrindone (V) via a 3,4-dimethoxyphenylhydrindone intermediate (III). The steroid (I) has a 17-hydroxy group and a 17-methyl group. It reacts with alkali to form the intermediate (III), which is a 3,4-dimethoxyphenylhydrindone. The intermediate (III) then reacts with MeCOH and OH⁻ to form the hydrindone (V).

oxy-2-methyl-1-ethyl-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)hydrindone
(III), m. 105.6°.

C. A. R.

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(TESTIS) (RADIOTHERAPY DOSAGE)

HUNGARY

KARPATI, Gyorgy, Dr. BOUTOR, Ivan, PATKAI, Gyorgy; Capital City Hospital, Great Hospital (director: SZANTO, Sandor, Dr.), Onco-Radiological Institute (Fovars-si Uzsokei Utcas Korhaz Onko-Radiologiai Intezet) and National Institute of Rontgenology and Radiation Physics (Orszagos Rontgen es Sugardozsologiai Intezet) (director: RATKOCZY, Mador, Dr.).

"Radium Treatment of the Plastic Induration of the Penis and the Radiation Protection."

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Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] based on the experience gained by a large number of cases, the authors found that radium treatment is very successful in cases of plastic induration of the penis. This is done in the form of moulage and application. The cases suited for the radium treatment receive about 1500 r in one series. The dosage administered in the application, is about 2000 r. The X-ray protection of the gonads is of utmost importance. By the use of a special protective lead form, constructed by the authors, shielding of the gonads was complete. Results of the measurements are presented in the paper. No references.

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On the basis of the short-term results of the radium treatment of the plastic induration of the penis, the authors found that radium treatment is very successful in cases of plastic induration of the penis. This is done in the form of moulage and application. The cases suited for the radium treatment receive about 1500 r in one series. The dosage administered in the application, is about 2000 r. The X-ray protection of the gonads is of utmost importance. By the use of a special protective lead form, constructed by the authors, shielding of the gonads was complete. Results of the measurements are presented in the paper. No references.

Location of the gonads is of utmost importance.

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